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JONATHAN Y. KANG, ESQ.
LEE, HONG DEGERMAN, KANG & SCHMADEKA
14th Floor
801 S. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5554

EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2643

DATE MAILED: 02/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/733,988 | PARK, WOO SEOG | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Melur Ramakrishnaiah | 2643 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 3-6 and 16-20 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,7-15 and 21-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11-3-04, 2-7-05, 3-3-05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara (JP09-149333) in view of Watanabe (JP403123152A) in view of Lee (US PAT: 6,707,507, filed 3-5-2001).

Regarding claim 1, Uehara discloses a video overlay device of telecommunication terminal comprising: a multiplexer (11, Drawing 1) for outputting at least one of first video data (from camera) and a second video data (from door camera), and a video overlay unit (reads on synthetic circuit 15, Drawing 1) for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data (Drawing 2) in accordance with a predetermined ratio (paragraphs: 0011 –0026).

Uehara differs from claim 1 in that he does not teach the following: mobile communication terminal for displaying information; in that although he discloses a video overlay unit for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data in accordance with a predetermined ratio as shown in Drawing 2 (paragraphs: 0013, 0016-0017), he does not explicitly teach the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying.

However, Watanabe discloses mobile communication terminal (reads on portable telephone) which can display various signals (fig. 1, see abstract), and Lee teaches the

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following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying (claims: 31-33 and abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Uehara's system to provide for the following: mobile communication terminal for displaying information as this arrangement would provide mobility for the user for communications and display information as taught by Watanabe; predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying as this arrangement would facilitate displaying information suitable for human visual system as taught by Lee.

Regarding claim 2, Uehara further teaches the following: multiplexer selectively outputs at least one of first and second video data based on input video selection signals provided by a central processing unit (16, Drawing 1, paragraphs:16-17).

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara in view of Watanabe in view of Lee as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yasuda et al. (JP02001111875A, hereinafter Yasuda).

Regarding claim 7, the combination does not teach the following: first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal.

However, Yasuda discloses camera and mobile phone integrated composite terminal which teaches the following: first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal (fig. 1, see abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: first video

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data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal as this arrangement would provide for mobility of the camera as taught first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal, thus user can move about while taking in mobile image communication terminal.

4. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara in view of Watanabe in view of Lee as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nobe et al. (JP2002-290940, hereinafter Nobe).

Regarding claims 8-9, the combination does not teach the following: second video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec.

However, Nobe discloses video conference system which teaches the following: video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server (3, Drawing 1) wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec (abstract and paragraphs: 0041-0044).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: second video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec as this arrangement would provide means process data using different compression standards as taught by Nobe, thus providing flexibility in processing image using different standards.

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5. Claims 10-13, 21, 23, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada (JP08-037655) in view of Robinson et al. (GB 2313251A, hereinafter Robinson) and Lee

Regarding claim 10, Nakada discloses video overlay device of a communication terminal comprising: central processing unit (reads on 7, Drawing 1) a camera module (1, Drawing 1) for capturing videos, a video codec (3, Drawing 1) for compressing and restoring video data provided by the camera module, a multiplexer (5, Drawing 1) for selectively outputting the streaming video data provided by at least one of the camera module and video codec, and video overlay unit (reads on 8, Drawing 1) overlaying video data provided by the multiplexer with graphic data (reads on mark) provided by the CPU, according to predetermined ratio to produce overlaid data (Drawings 1-3, paragraphs: 0007 – 0010).

Nakada differs from claim 10 in that he does not teach mobile telecommunication terminal for communications; in that although he discloses a video overlay unit for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data in accordance with a predetermined ratio as shown in Drawing 2, he does not explicitly teach the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video for displaying.

However, Robinson discloses exchanging private communication during multimedia conference call which teaches the mobile telecommunication terminal (fig. 1, page 3 lines 28-36, page 4 lines 1-17); and Lee teaches the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying (claims: 31-33 and abstract).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Nakada's system to provide for the following: mobile telecommunication terminal for communications as this arrangement would provide mobility for the user during communications as taught by Robinson; predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying as this arrangement would facilitate displaying information suitable for human visual system as taught by Lee.

Regarding claims 11-13, 21, 23, Nakada further teaches the following: comprising an LCD interface (reads on 12, Drawing 1) for providing overlaid data to display device (13, Drawing 1), an LCD (reads on 13, Drawing 1) for displaying overlaid data provided by LCD interface unit (see Drawings: 2-3), multiplexer (5, Drawing 1) selectively selectively outputs the streaming video based on video selection signals provided by the CPU (paragraph: 0008), camera module (1/2, Drawing 1) digitally captures videos by way of an image sensor, memory unit in (9, Drawing 1) for temporarily storing data (paragraph: 0008).

6. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Nakada in view of Robinson and Lee over as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Read (US PAT: 5,272,468).

Regarding claims 14-15, the combination does not teach the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting graphic data associated with terminal related information into color signals.

However, Read discloses image processing for computer color conversion which teaches the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting data associated with terminal related information into color signals (col. 1 lines 58-66).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting graphic data associated with terminal related information into color signals as this arrangement would provide means for converting digital image or picture represented in color space to a video signal represented in another color space to suite display requirements as taught by Read (col. 1 lines 7-10).

7. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada in view of Robinson and Lee as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Nobe.

Regarding claim 22, the combination does not teach the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and video data provided by the camera module.

However, Nobe teaches the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and video data provided by the camera module (abstract and paragraphs: 0041-0044).

. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and

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video data provided by the camera module as this arrangement would provide means process data using different compression standards as taught by Nobe, thus providing flexibility in processing image using different standards.

8. Claims 3-6 and 16-20 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

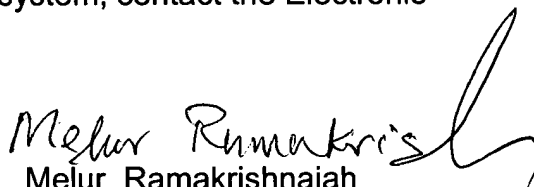
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (703) 305-1461. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00; every other F Off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (703)305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643